









## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSAGE CANAL.—On the 11th inst., the *Passage Canal*, Aug. 12; *Passage Canal*, Aug. 12; *Passage Canal*, Aug. 12.

The next *Passage Canal*, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Passage Canal*, left Singapore for this port on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Tuesday, the 9th inst.

The S. S. *Passage Canal* left Sydney for this port on the 10th inst.

The O. S. S. *Passage Canal* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst.

The S. S. *Passage Canal* left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst.

Three transports embarked French troops and stores for Tonquin, at Brest, on the 5th August.

Several of the Japanese vernacular papers have despatched special war correspondents to China.

Says the *N. C. D. News* of the 30th ult., Hsi Ching-ch'ing, Minister accredited to France, Austria, Italy, and Holland, leaves by next P. & O. steamer for Europe.

The Government Astronomer reports—The Barometer is falling, especially in the South-East. Gradients indicate gentle W. winds.

The French transport *Nive* arrived here from Matsou Island yesterday evening. Her destination is said to be Saigon, where she will embark troops for the North.

A telegram from London, dated August 5th, says Marquis Tseng had a conference with Earl Granville to-day, and asked him to join in a European mediation in the trouble between France and China, but Earl Granville refused and ordered increased precautions to be taken to guard English residents in Canton, Foochow and Shanghai.

The Superintendent of the E. E. & C. Telegraph Company announces that until further notice a launch will ply between Sharp Peak Cable Station and Foochow once daily. Time of leaving depends on the tide. All messages for Foochow should be marked either "Direct" or "Via Shanghai." Code and Cypher messages are accepted by the former route, only messages in plain English by the latter.

The *Chinese Mail* (No. 2546) states that in consequence of the war between France and China there has been an eager demand for gold, especially among the wealthy, who are desirous of carrying about their wealth in a more portable form than Maricans and Syces. The usual price of gold is twenty times its weight of pure silver, but at present it varies from twenty-six to twenty-seven times. It is not unusual for women and other plain-stricken individuals to give twenty eight to twenty nine times its weight in silver in exchange for gold.

The British steamer *Lennox*, which arrived at Yokohama from Hongkong on the evening of the 27th ult., reports, says the *Japan Mail*, having experienced two typhoons, the first off Formosa, commencing from the N.E. and veering to S.E.; and the second off Bungo Channel on the night of the 29th, commencing from S.E. and veering to S.W. with mountainous sea, lasting for 18 hours, during which the cargo shifted, giving the vessel a list to port. All her boats were stove in, and gangway ladders, rails, etc., destroyed, besides other damage. Despite the heavy weather the vessel made the passage up inside of eight days.

When the S.S. *Diomed*, which arrived here to-day, left Peking Anchorage on the 4th inst., everything was then reported quiet in the Settlement and city of Foochow, but a system of wholesale pillage appears to have been carried out by the Chinese soldiers as regards all European houses at the Anchorage. Between the Anchorage and Foochow the river was being barricaded with stone junks, and on the way down to Sharp Peak, numbers of Chinamen were employed repairing or rebuilding the forts recently demolished by the French.

When the *Diomed* left the Foochow river, seven French men-of-war, including the troopship *La Nive*, which has since arrived here, were lying at Matsou.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.

Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service. Morning Prayer. Rev. J. B. Oak. Preacher, Rev. L. Lloyd.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Rev. W. Jennings. Preacher, Rev. L. Lloyd.

5 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. W. Jennings.

St. Peter's Church.—8 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Preacher, Rev. L. Lloyd.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, The Bishop.

7 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. Rong Yat Sau.

A young German lady, of rather eccentric habits for an Eastern traveller, but possessed of remarkable integrity and pluck, recently paid a visit to Foochow. Regarding the advice of the European residents to renounce her design of visiting the native city, where H. R. M's. General had been invited a short time before, she proceeded to carry out her resolve. She walked quietly through the city and finding the people less excited than was supposed, resolved to continue her expedition to Peking Anchorage, a pedestrian's feat of about twenty miles. While yet in the

suburbs of the town, only just outside the walls, the crowd which followed the lady pedestrian increased in number, and, after shouting out, began to throw stones from all sides. Finally, while crossing a narrow bridge across a creek they pushed the young lady off with the evident intent of drowning her. Fortunately the adventurous damsel succeeded, in spite of mud and swamp, in getting out of her uncomfortable position and was assisted by two men who alone remained of the howling crowd after the attack was made. Advantage was then taken of the shelter of a naman, which conveyed the fair pedestrian to the other, and safer side of the river.

The Chinese are still driving down piles at the entrance to the Singapore river. On Thursday, the 28th ultimo there were seventeen sets put down, and the channel was narrowed to 120 feet.

The Chinese authorities appear to be under the impression that the French may attack the Nanking Arsenal, now that the Foochow fleet and forts have been destroyed. They have consequently sent the Wossing fleet up the Yangtze. The *Fortwo* met four Chinese men-of-war off the Centaur Buoy on the 29th ultimo.—*N. C. D. News*.

The *Choya Shinbun*, announces that all men-of-war are under orders to be in readiness for cruising when required. A declaration of neutrality is evidently expected, in which case Nagasaki will become a military and naval depot, and ships-of-war will be stationed at Kagoshima, Iki, Tsushima, Kobe, and other important places.

The *Choya Shinbun*, referring to the organization of a combined squadron of ships of neutral powers for service on the China coast in the protection of neutral interests, adds, that as war may ensue disorder and danger throughout China some land forces will be required. Japan has, therefore, entered into an agreement with other neutral powers to send a battalion of infantry and a military telegraph corps to China immediately notice is given that their presence will be desirable.

Large telegrams in the American papers just to hand make it evident that portions of the French press are speaking very bitterly of the British people and its Government. One telegram runs as follows:—

Paris, Aug. 4.—One section of the Paris press demands the recall of Waddington, French Ambassador at London, the author of the Anglo-French agreement, which was defeated in the Egyptian Conference. It is reported that Waddington offers to resign.

Figaro, referring to the subject, says: "Waddington's successor must display greater energy against the spread of English power. The French and English interests are now completely opposed, and a conflict is inevitable in the near future."

The influence of disturbing news from China has shown itself upon commodities and currency in Japan. Rice quoted at 4.12 to 4.33 on the 23rd instant and currency at 104, suffered considerably changes on the news arriving of the commencement of hostilities in China. Rice rose to 4.50 and currency declined 3½ per cent. to 107½, although the 24th was Sunday. There is no cause for present uneasiness in these fluctuations, which we may see much more extensive than at present and the government have now an excellent opportunity of checking currency decline by offering to sell specie at 105 and to buy it at 104; that is, of course, if they mean business and desire to support the quotation to which they have brought paper.

The *Alta California* says—John Russell Young is instructed to hold himself in readiness to mediate between France and China, or rather to offer the services of the United States Government for that purpose. A man who climbs over into his neighbour's back yard and offers to settle a domestic row does not undertake a more hopeless task than a nation that offers to mediate in a quarrel to which China is a party. The pig-headed obstinacy she has shown all through this affair, with France ought to have warned Secretary Frothingham of the folly of an attempt to bring her to reason. She would rather profess moderation as a quasi guarantee of protection and an encouragement to make still more unreasonable demands.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Japan Mail* from Nagasaki, dated 7 a.m. 23rd August, says:—A furious typhoon swept over Kinkaku on Monday afternoon last evening, and it caused great destruction of property throughout the whole island. Much loss of life has occurred in connection with Japanese shipping, particularly at Nagasaki, Takashima, Shimabara and Karatsu, from which places only direct reports have not been received. Almost every steamer arriving here brings a full cargo of disaster, and many have on board shipwrecked people, whom they have been able to rescue. At Kamamoto over three hundred buildings were destroyed. The Japanese corvette *Hiei*, *Kan*, encountered the full force of the storm on her way to the Riu-Kiu Islands, but rode through it with the loss of some of her boats and masts.

The lowest reading of the barometer here was 29.45 at 3 p.m. on Monday (the 25th) when the wind was blowing with terrific force from the north-east.

The same typhoon appears to have visited Kobe. The damage at the latter place is estimated at \$100,000.

SERIOUS SMUGGLING AFFRAY AT BRITISH KOWLOON.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night an encounter of a severe nature occurred between a large force of opium smugglers from Hongkong, and an equal, or larger, number of Chinese Customs' Officers, or soldiers in their employ. The smugglers appear to have landed near the Cosmopolitan Dock and numbered about 160 men. According to the statement of one of the men themselves, they had over twelve thousand dollars' worth of opium with them, and a large proportion of the smugglers were armed with muskets or revolvers.

After crossing the boundaries into Chinese territory, the smugglers encountered a large force of Customs' employees, who fired upon them. The fire was returned by the smugglers and the skirmish continued for about an hour, the latter being driven back into British territory, where they say, they were followed for some distance by

the Customs' men, who killed two of their number. The others all escaped into British territory with their stock of opium intact.

Some sixty of the smugglers were taken by the Yau-ma-tei police to the station there, for the night, but came back to Hongkong this morning. A search was made by the Police for the bodies of the two men said to have been killed in the fight, but they have not been found up to the present.

The firing going on between the smugglers and Customs' men was heard by a number of people in Hongkong during the night.

THE UNION CHURCH.

Owing to the late hour at which the meeting of the seceders in the Union Church terminated yesterday evening, we were unable to give the remarks made by some of the gentlemen present. We now do so.

After a new committee had been elected and Mr. J. D. Hutchison had explained the financial position of the church, it was proposed that Dr. Chalmers be asked to take charge of one service a month, either to be conducted by himself, or some other gentleman.

Some desultory conversation then followed, at the conclusion of which Dr. W. Young formally proposed that the Committee be instructed to apply to any of the presbyterian bodies at home with the view of placing the Church under their protection.

In making the proposal, he said a great many Scotchmen in the Colony had been considering this matter, and all to whom he had spoken had a strong impression that the course he proposed would be the correct one. He thought the Church since its foundation had been able to conduct its duties, to carry out the views of the seceders and keep the Church going, and yet, as a non-sectarian body, he thought it had been a miserable failure, for, year after year, they had to apply to the outside public for assistance.

He thought the empty pews which were to be seen Sunday after Sunday, spoke far more than any one could express. He thought some radical change must be attempted if the Church was to be kept on its feet, and he thought it would be better to have one at all rather than such a sham should be perpetuated in the Colony. He thought he did not wish to press his views on the meeting; he was quite willing to try any other scheme that was feasible.

Inspector Matheson having seconded Dr. Young's proposal.

The Chairman said that on looking over the list of seceders he found that the majority of them were of Scotch extraction. It had been suggested that the majority of Scotchmen in the Colony would favour the idea of the Church being placed under the protection of the Scotch Church. He had talked the matter over with two or three Scotch gentlemen, and they had approved of the scheme. He had also looked over the list of members of the Scotch Society, and he found there were 95 men, of whom many of the members were men of some position and standing in the Colony, and it was doubtful if they would be able to subscribe; but if the Church were placed under the protection of the Scotch Church of Scotland, it would, so far as he was concerned, receive a much larger support than it at present received, and it would be able to raise a sum sufficient to carry on the services. As it was at present there seemed to be no means of raising the \$3,000 annually necessary to carry on the services. He would have the Church of a more definite character, and it was at present, it seemed to him, too narrow; or they complained that the service was too plain, whereas if it belonged to one distinct body, people would not expect to find anything more than was usually to be found in the churches of the body to which it belonged. He thought if the Church were to be continued it would be wise to give it a more definite character; and he thought under the protection of the Scotch Church of Scotland it would be more feasible.

Mr. W. Legge opposed the motion. In the first place, he questioned whether it was in the power of the seceders to place themselves under the wing, or protection of any body, either Scotch or English, presbyterian or congregational. The Church was the Union Church and it had been the Union Church since the foundation stone was laid in 1865, and he had never heard remarks like those made by Dr. Young that the Church had been a failure since it was founded until to-day because it was not attached to some body at home. He begged to take exception to such remarks.

Dr. Young:—I beg to explain to Mr. Legge that I never said the Church was not a success, because it was not attached to some body at home.

Mr. Legge:—I draw the deduction.

Dr. Young:—That is yours; not mine.

Mr. Legge, continuing, said he had known the Church since 1867, a period of 18 years, and during that time he had seen it filled with a number of English men, and he did not think the filling of the church was due to the influence of the Scotch Church, but to the influence of the Scotch Church, which was a more powerful influence than the Scotch Church, so long as it was of a protestant nature, if they chose to do so.

Mr. Legge said he most distinctly opposed the idea of attachment to any one body at home. He thought it would be better for the Church than placing it under protection, the seceders would undertake to keep the Church open by paying their seat rents, and he thought the suggestion he had heard that there should be a monthly service could easily be carried out, if it was necessary for the keeping of the Church to have such a service. That would be better than attaching themselves. Another question also arose, would any body at home care to have them attached? He thought they would get a fair return for it, if it was necessary for the keeping of the Church to have such a service. That would be better than attaching themselves. Another question also arose, would any body at home care to have them attached? He thought they would get a fair return for it, if it was necessary for the keeping of the Church to have such a service. That would be better than attaching themselves.

Mr. W. D. Hutchison said placing themselves under the protection of a body at home would simply mean, that the body would have no control over the affairs of the Church.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee be instructed not to attach the Church in any way to any body at home; and that it would be preferable that the services be carried on here temporarily in such a way as may seem best to the Committee, leaving the future to its own development.

Mr. J. D. Hutchison seconded the motion, and, in doing so, he remarked that to place the Church under the protection, or attach it to any particular body, would be against the spirit of the Scotch Church, and also exclude those who belonged to other dissenting bodies.

Mr. W. D. Hutchison afterwards proposed that the whole matter of maintaining services in the Church be referred to the new committee. He thought, if might, after all, he better not to tie the new Committee's hands.

This last motion found no second. The Chairman said he spoke in favour of Mr. Legge's motion. He thought the church should still be continued in the form of a Union Church. So long as there were three seceders paid rent and services were conducted, the Trustees had no power to revert the building. Perhaps, the future might develop better prospects. They had Union Churches in Shanghai and Yokohama, and he did not see why they should not have one here.

Mr. Legge's amendment was then put to the meeting, when six of those present voted in favour of it. Dr. Young's motion was then put and obtained three votes. Mr. Legge's amendment was, therefore, carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

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Canton.

(From a Correspondent.)

To-day has witnessed another upsurge in the City. A dentist's shop of quite a foreign aspect in the shape of large glass windows &c. was the object of attack. The dentist was suspected of being a Christian because he had no idols in his shop. It appears however that the man is not a Christian but had lost faith in idolatry. To disarm suspicion he bought a gilded idol. This however the mob did not respect but smashed the image he had set up.

News came in to-day that riot had taken place at Shek Lung. The American Presbyterian Chapel demolished to a greater extent than last year. The Roman Catholic Compound was destroyed and twenty three houses burned. There is a report that a riot has taken place at Tung K'un, but particulars are not yet to hand.

Two or three of the Barmenians are in prison because of their connection with Christianity. They were asked by the Mandarin if they were believers in Jesus, (Sun Lai Ye So) and when they replied in the affirmative they were ordered to strip themselves of their clothing but I understand were not flogged.

The American Consul has sent in a despatch in which he points out that none of the rioters since September last, the rioters on Shamien included, have been punished. In consequence the agitators of disturbances are gaining confidence and are becoming a really dangerous element in society. This kind of work must be stopped or Western Countries will know the reason why. Proclamations have been put out saying that the native Christians are not to be molested but the influence of a proclamation calculated to quiet disturbers of the peace is counteracted by another which rouses the rough element to deeds of lawlessness.

The Mandarin no doubt are at their wits' end. One rioter at Foshan was captured but the officials released him again as they feared the people might rise against them. The soldiers in Foshan are not in sufficient force to protect the local authorities should the latter do anything to exasperate them. The soldiers have been drafted off to guard the capital and its approaches.

The safety of foreigners here depends on the gunboats in harbour, for the soldiers protecting Shamien may be heard calling out (Shah! Shah) when a foreigner passes.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the reported presence of two or three French gunboats and men-of-war in Hongkong.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. steamship *Oceanic*, Captain Metcalfe, bringing the American mail, with dates from San Francisco to the 7th August, arrived here this morning. The following telegrams are taken from our American files:—

London, July 26.—Lord Rosebery unveiled the statue of Robert Burns on the Thames embankment. Many Scotchmen were present.

Berlin, July 26.—A new society has been formed in this city for the purpose of protecting the interests of commerce and industry. All the great bankers, merchants and manufacturers of Germany have signed the programme to be adopted by the society. The names of Prince Bismarck's opponents are included in the list of signers. The society will oppose Bismarck's colonial plans; also all bills interfering with the commerce of the country. The reactionary journals accuse the society of being a tool of wire-pullers for the use of the coming election.

London, July 26.—The English sections of the National League are urging Parnell to have the coming convention of the League held at Liverpool instead of Dublin. They assert that if the convention is held at Dublin a number of English members will not be represented. The Irish members of the league have received a warning that Chief of Police Jackson has sent a female spy to permeate Miss Ford-Sister Ford, the Irish lady. She is to introduce herself to suspected persons as Miss Ford, and to pretend that she has just come from New York, having been delegated to act as a medium for the conveyance of letters between the Irish Inimitables and the American League. Her identity was discovered by an Irish-American who knew her in America.

London, July 26.—A Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says:—Negotiations between Spain and America, relative to the new commercial treaty, are at a standstill. The persistence of America, which with Spain is reluctant to allow closer commercial connection between her colonies in the West Indies and America. The latter is already taking \$0 per cent. of the exports from Cuba.

St. Johns, N.F., July 26.—At 10 a.m. the Gravelly relief squadron steamed out of the bay. The flagship *Thetis* led, followed by the *Bar*, the *Alert* and all the harbor steam tugs and steam launchers with the

flags of Great Britain and the United States at half-mast. The vessels were crowded with leading citizens. On all the public buildings and mercantile premises the flags were displayed. The vessels in the port displayed the national flags in mourning. Thousands of spectators from the shore waved adieu by banner or handkerchief, which salutations were gracefully returned by the receding squadron. Lieutenant Greely and the other survivors are enjoying tolerable health.

London, July 26.—Ellen Terry, the popular actress, is ill, and the Lyceum Theatre is obliged to close in consequence.

Belfast, July 26.—Charles Macgarry, a carriage of the night train between Fairs and Brussels, with his brains blown out, is supposed to have been murdered.

London, July 26.—A despatch from Manila to the *Times* says:—It is quite certain the present epidemic of cholera has not the same virulence which characterized it in previous outbreaks. It appears to have attacked sickly individuals rather than whole sections of the population. At Aron many persons became insane through fear. The total number of places in France where infection has appeared is 14.

Paris, July 26.—The flight of people from Toulon continues. It is announced that all workmen at the arsenal who may be absent two weeks will be dismissed. A cholera patient in the hospital there died of suicide to-day by plunging a knife in his heart.

Monsieur Rondo, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, has applied to the Italian Ambassador here for a pass across the frontier without being subject to quarantine regulations, but his request was refused.

Liverpool, July 26.—It turns out on examination that Dr. O'Brien of the *St. Dunstan* crew, reported seized with choleraic symptoms in this city last night, was suffering from simple cold, which is very prevalent.

Paris, July 27.—The Archbishop of Paris has ordered priests to offer prayers for relief, and solicit alms in behalf of the cholera victims.

Berlin, July 27.—To-day a mass meeting was held here to protest against the establishment of cholera hospitals in the city, and demanding a better water supply, and the completion of sewerage works. The Director of the hospital made an address, in which he declared that cholera was far less dangerous than many sources, such as typhoid fever and kindred ailments.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Siberian post has appeared at Gatchina.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—A passenger steamer on the Volga, captained and twenty persons were drowned.

London, July 28.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived at Plymouth this evening. In an interview with the Associated Press representatives, Stanley said he had returned to England considering that he had completed the work of establishing satisfactory trading stations along the Congo river, and he was ready to Stanley Pool, 400 miles by the river. When he left the Congo country he was suffering badly from bronchitis, but was much benefited by the sea voyage. He eulogizes the trading prospects of that country in the vicinity of the Congo river. He conceals that General Gordon's commands perfectly practicable routes of escape from Khartoum, whether by Zanzibar or the east, or down the Congo to the west coast, if the Nile is blocked. Stanley considers that the British Government, during the present season, should send a large expedition to Khartoum, a distance of five hundred miles, in eight days; thence he can proceed to Bohar and Elgokal, and join Lord Stanley, who commands 400 troops, having in his possession 240,000 worth of supplies. Stanley considers that the routes in the Congo could be traversed with this expedition to his force, to Zanzibar. The soldiers refuse to take this journey, or should some other cause prevent the plan, Gordon could cross to Uganda, reach Stanley Pool, and thence proceed to Khartoum. Stanley considers that the routes in the Congo could be traversed with this expedition to his force, to Zanzibar. The soldiers refuse to take this journey, or should some other cause prevent the plan, Gordon could cross to Uganda, reach Stanley Pool, and thence proceed to Khartoum.

The population of Madrid had prepared an ovation for Stanley when his steamer arrived there, but he was unable to land, owing to quarantine regulations.

Ching, July 28.—The survivors of the steamship *Lecham*, which collided with the Spanish steamer *Gijon*, report that on the evening of the collision there was a thick fog and the *Lecham* was going slow. The *Gijon* steamer was sounding whistles. The *Gijon* struck the *Lecham* amidships, and the latter was nearly cut in two. The funnel fell and the steam-pipe burst. The chief engineer was horribly scalded. Most of the *Lecham*'s crew boarded the *Gijon*. Captain Lothian tied his wife and child to himself, and all three were lowered aboard the *Gijon*. The *Lecham* sank twenty minutes after the collision. It was not long before the *Gijon* began to settle, when terrible confusion prevailed. The captain stood with a revolver in hand, but was unable to keep order. The passengers and crew were fighting for their lives. Boats were lowered and men tried to get to the gunwale, but could not accommodate half the people. Those fortunate enough to secure places in them were obliged to keep off others with their knives. The *Gijon* sank bow first. The quarter-deck was crowded with men and women, the captain and officers standing on the bridge. It is estimated 130 persons perished.

Paris, July 28.—The *Figaro* has a bitter article declaring that England never helped but always hindered France. Her friendliness is false and the alliance with her hollow. The *Figaro* advises France to abandon all relations with England, give up her pretensions and hatred, and make an alliance with Germany. Germany was an honest ally; she would prove an honest ally.

London, July 28.—The Common yesterday Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a question concerning the threatened spoliation of the Propaganda property at Rome, wherein the Irish Catholics are largely interested.

The Irish members of Parliament have decided to send Sexton and W. Raymond on a special mission to America, for the purpose of renewing interest in the National cause, and to raise funds to run ninety candidates at the next general election.

Rome, July 28.—A burglar in woman's clothes to-day entered the house described in Hawthorne's transformation as "Hilda's Abode," occupied by an American lady. The burglar, who was suspicious, summoned a policeman, who confronted the burglar. The burglar drew a revolver and the policeman shot at him, when the burglar fled. A crowd pursued the burglar, who, during his flight, lost his head gear, revealing his sex. The crowd finally

caught the culprit, and after giving him severe beating, hanged him.

London, July 28.—A disastrous fire occurred to-day at Marsh, Asia Minor. One thousand shops, 200 houses, four hotels, three mosques and many public places were destroyed.

Cairo, July 28.—A merchant who left Kassala, June 21st, says that before starting, he read a letter from General Gordon to the Mudir of Kassala, dated June 11th. According to him General Gordon is safe and had abundant provisions and ammunition. He was short of money, and was raising funds by issuing bonds. He was hoisted in on all sides by rebels. As soon as the Nile rose his intention was to equip steamers at Kassala. The merchant says there were provisions enough to last five months. The population of Kassala, he states, have joined the Mahdi.

London, July 28.—Great precautions have been taken at Warwick to preserve order during the trial of Daly, Egan, and O'Donnell, the suspected dynamite men. Strong barriers have been erected to protect the approaches to and from the Court. Constables armed with revolvers will be placed on guard at all public buildings.

Berlin, July 28.—Two more persons have been arrested in connection with the dynamite case. Many other persons have become frightened at the prospect of arrest and are leaving the country.

Berlin, July 29th.—At a meeting in London yesterday of the Egyptian Conference, Count von Munster, German Ambassador to England, proposed that the Conference discuss the question of reform of the Egyptian sanitary system, but Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, declined the proposition, three representatives concerning him that that was a question outside the sphere of the Conference. Other members of the Conference, however, would have supported Count von Munster had the question been discussed. The latter asked the other delegates to note the fact that Lord Granville refused to discuss the subject.

Paris, July 29th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-night a deputation under the leadership of M. Clemenceau, appointed by the extreme Left to visit places afflicted by the cholera, reported that the people of the districts visited were in the vicinity where they huddled together in hovels and sleep as best they can. The sick are entirely neglected. The cases of cholera are kept secret from the authorities, and no surveillance is observed. The deputation inspected the municipal hospitals and found numerous cases of cholera there. The Lunatic Asylum was a centre of infection.

Berlin, July 30.—Dr. Koch, the noted German cholera expert, who has been visiting the African continent, has been called to report to Bismarck. Dr. Koch considers severely the want of precaution shown by the English Government in not taking preventive measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Should cholera appear in England, Dr. Koch predicts that it will spread against all vessels sailing from England.

It is reported that the Reichstag will dissolve at the end of October. Disensions exist among the National Liberals and the United Liberals. Bismarck is concealing a modus vivendi between the National Liberals and Conservatives against the Radicals.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The villages of Rabatkegovo and Smolenskoye, near St. Petersburg, were burned to-day.

London, July 30.—The German, Austrian and Italian delegates to the Egyptian Conference will support a compromise on the Egyptian question. The terms of the compromise are, that a reduction of one half of one per cent. on the interest on the Egyptian debt shall be made if the revenue derived from the land tax does not reach Bismarck's estimate.

O'Donnell pleaded guilty to a charge of treason and felony, whereupon the other charges against him were withdrawn. Daly and Egan pleaded not guilty.

London, July 30th.—It is very likely that the Australian federation will soon become an active question of British politics. In London a meeting to consider the subject in the interest of federation was held yesterday, and it proved a meeting of much importance. The Lord Rosebery, W. H. Smith and various others, including members of Parliament, made speeches looking to an Imperial Parliament for the colonies in the near future. A resolution was passed, declaring that federation was indispensable to prevent disunion, and to secure unity of the empire in moment of an Australian revolt. The New Guinea question was the real cause that produced the meeting, and this will doubtless serve to keep the attention of government on this question. Rosebery took a leading part in the meeting, and the fact that he has so often played the part of a forerunner to Gladstone, leads to the supposition that this meeting foreshadows a new feature of the Imperial policy.

Ching, July 30th.—The Mudir of Dengli telegraphed that reports have reached that city that Gordon had captured Berber. The Mudir has sent an official to Debbeh to ascertain the truth of the reports.

Paris, July 30th.—The French Government has received advices from Tamsate, Madagascar, that the French steamer *Comet*, June 20th, was not a vessel to the French.

Belfast, July 31st.—A libel suit by William, prosecutor for the Crown, against Bolton O'Brien, editor of the *Dublin United Ireland*, was concluded by a verdict for the plaintiff, giving him \$3,000.

New York, August 1st.—A cable special from London says: Being asked if he would pay the \$3,000 awarded as damages to Bolton, in his suit for libel against O'Brien of the *Dublin United Ireland*, the latter replied: "I will not pay a farthing. The award is preposterous; it violates all common sense."

London, August 1st.—The project for a ship canal through Denmark to avoid the dangers of Skager Rack has received new impetus lately.

London, August 1st.—The development of the mineral riches of the Silesian Mountains, always known to be great, is about to be stimulated, because of new discoveries.

Berlin, August 2nd.—Herr Bismarck will start soon for Central Africa in behalf of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

London, August 2nd.—The Egyptian Conference to-day, after a brief session, adjourned sine die without arriving at any agreement. This is regarded as tantamount to a dissolution.

Paris, August 2nd.—While Judge Fay was giving evidence yesterday in the civil tribunal at Perpignan against his brother-in-law, for defamation of character, the latter shot him, inflicting serious wounds. The assistant was arrested.

London, August 3rd.—Baron de Bismarck, the German representative, then, informed that, Germany would remain passive. The Austrian and Russian representatives adopted the same attitude. Waddington proposed that the conference adjourn until October. Gladstone refused to agree to this, claiming that he had a right to a conference whenever emergencies in the situation required such action.

Marseilles, August 4.—The fact that the

swallows which migrated at the outbreak of the pestilence have not yet returned, and that there are no crows at all in the city, is adduced as evidence that the atmosphere is still vitiated. This migration of birds made a deep impression upon the public and led it to demand further purification of the atmosphere by bonfires.

London, August 4.—Advices from the latest advices the Mahdi is not fighting the negro tribes around Gela. The Mahdi is safe and has dispatched a force to Khartoum; under orders to take Khartoum, alive or dead. He has ordered the tribes between Khartoum and Berber to be filled up. The Sultan of Zanzibar has sent a message to Gordon inviting him to Zanzibar.

London, August 4.—A vast reform demonstration occurred at Birmingham, to-morrow. John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, were in the procession, which was of enormous length. Thousands crowded the streets along the route. Two hundred thousand men were assembled upon the grounds where the reform demonstration took place. The meeting comprised nine divisions. There was excellent order and the weather fine.

London, August 4.—Particulars of the collision



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Lot. 100.	Lot. 100.
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Miss Kitty 1	Peake, G. H. 2
W. A. 1	Perry, T. J. 1
Julian 2	Quong Sun 1 read
Domingue 1	Reidhar Mle. K. 1
John 1	Reis, A. 2
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S. S. 3	1 Ritchie, Wm. S. 1
Yea 1 read	Rosenmann, L. 1
Thoms 1	Rosenblatt, M. 1
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H. E. 1	Schwarz, S. 1
M. 1 read	Shufeldt, Geo. 1

A. R.	1	Shu Wan	1
	1	Spence, D.	1
Miss Lane	1	Steinberg, A.	1
M. Mrs	3	Sommers, G.	1
	1	Talavera, A.	1
A. F.	1	Toot, Capt.	1
E.	1	Vernon, W. G. C.	1
J.	1	Warrender H.	1
G. W.	1	Whiting, E. H.	3
M.	1	Wing Sing Chong	2
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Mrs.	1	Wrong thing about	
E. F.	1	Wroughton, J.	1
James	1	It. H. B.	
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N. A.	1	Wroughton, R. T.	1

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Pichl, 10 cents to pay.

Sam Ohee, Keelung, detained for Post

ams.

Drug, detained for address.

U. Thomas, 1 paper, 2 cents to pay  
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**For Merchant Ships.**

	Lots.	Pap.		Lots.
son	2		Importer	1
McNeil	8		Ingeberg, s.s.	2
	8		Jane Maria	1
intr	2		John C. Munro	2
al	2		Kaisow	1
s.s.	1		Kambira	1

Wesson,	2	1	L. C. Wade	3
Wess,	1		Madura	1
Wessie,	3		Madurabough, S. S.	3
Wergant,	1		Marquis, S. S.	1
W. S. S.	1		Miako	1
Wialet,	1		Newminster, S. S.	1
W. S.	2		Northern, S. S.	2
Wile, S. S.	1		Nycoya	2
W. S. S.	1	3	Obd Baxter	1
W. S. S.	1		Obaxen	1
W. S. S.	1		P. G. Carvill	1
W. S. S.	8		P. M. Blanchard	3

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com, s.s.	2	Port Phillip, s.s.	1
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	2	W. W. Phillips	1

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No. 56.  
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.  
The following Rules regarding signals at the Peak are published for general information.  
By Command,  
FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary's Office,  
17th February, 1892.

1823 Feet above Sea Level.  
The Union Jack will be hoisted  
at Head when any vessel is  
called.  
The Commercial Code of Sign  
Nations, will be used at the Station  
All Signals made by vessels  
ing will be repeated.

When a Steamer, or the small  
sloop, is sighted, the Compass  
Signal, and the Yard Arm, and Distance  
off Head, will be hoisted. If, when  
sighted, she is not a Mail  
Vessel, the Vessel's Distinguishing  
Flag will be hoisted for the  
Compass Signal.

Distance Signal will be kept up for 15 minutes after the Steamer is made out. If the Steamer is a regular Gun will be fired, and a Ball and Ensign will be kept up. The Distance off at that time, will be given at the Mast Head. The Color and Symbol will be hoisted. The Ball and Ensign will be kept up until the vessel anchors. The Distance

be kept lying for half an hour, and then be dragged at each successive half-hour interval. The distance off at those times. When the vessel is between Green Island and the North Point of Hongkong, the Drift Light will be hauled down. If the steamer is not in the Harbour when the Drift Light is dark to distinguish flags, a red light will be exhibited at the West Yard Arm and a green light at the East Yard Arm when the vessel is in the Harbour.

If a Flag showing that an Officer of a certain rank is on board an incoming vessel, a similar Flag will be shown above the mast of the Flag-ship, and will be hoisted at Head.

Vessels will be notified by their  
 Colours and National Colours, or  
 at the Quarter of the Yard, or  
 at Arm.  
 Note.—The Distances of vessels  
 estimated from the Peak, and will be  
 means of the Numerals which are  
 in the letters in the table of Flags  
 H. G. THOMAST, R.N.  
 Harbour Master

ated and published by Geo. M  
BARN, at the China Mail Office,  
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.